

LORD ROBERTS SEES SLAVERY IN DEFEAT

Great Britain Must Supply Hundreds of Thousands of Soldiers.

LOSS OF WAR SPELLS RUIN FOR COUNTRY

Prize Court Asked to Extend Time in Aid of American Claimants.

London, Aug. 29. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, addressing a meeting to-night for the purpose of obtaining recruits for the army, declared that the country, as in great danger. There was no use, he said, in waiting for the day when the enemy would be fighting bravely.

Lord Roberts, "but they are in a terrible way, and it is the duty of every able-bodied man to see that the army is maintained at its full strength, for women must not stand in the light of their own and husband's duty."

Lord Roberts said that Great Britain would require hundreds of thousands of soldiers. The occasion of his statement was the review of a new regiment of 1,000 London business men.

"You are the pick of the nation's highly educated business men," said Lord Roberts. "You follow various professions, and you are doing exactly what all children should do in the kingdom should do, no matter what their rank or station in life. My feeling toward you is one of intense admiration. How very few of you are doing anything that will do you credit as far as the nation is concerned. You are the men who can still go on playing cricket and football as if the very existence of the country were not at stake."

"We are engaged in a life and death struggle, and you are showing your determination to do your duty as soldiers and as citizens. The means in your power to bring this war—a war forced on us by an ambitious and unscrupulous nation—to a successful result."

Field Marshal Methuen in addressing a meeting at Devizes to-night, said that the German Emperor's desire to make Germany a great empire, but that Emperor would not make Germany the one empire of the world.

Lord Methuen asserted that the Emperor could be raising his army to preserve the peace of Europe, but that he preferred to cause the death of hundreds of thousands and suffering and misery to millions.

The field marshal declared the Emperor would find that Germany would get her wings clipped. It might be a terrible struggle, but the allies would win in the end. Any eligible man who refused to come forward when the country needed him was but a coward, the speaker said.

Plea to Prize Court.

Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General in London, appeared to-day in the prize court to extend the period of time in which to make appearance before it for the benefit of American claimants.

This period of time is now only eight days, and the American owners of the ship, the *Prize*, are unable to make appearance before it for the benefit of American claimants.

The American money exchange committee, headed by Major Daniel W. Hethcote, has exhausted the funds at its disposal and is awaiting authority from Washington to make further payments on account of its money deposits.

The committee for Americans in Europe, Ambassador Page arranged for this committee to pay out \$100,000, but this sum is now exhausted.

It is understood here that there is in Washington not less than \$500,000 devoted to the relief of the American people in England and on the Continent, with the idea that it be remitted abroad and handed to the persons in need. This money was not brought over on the American ship, but only pending the arrival of the funds now on deposit at the American embassy.

Order for Vaccination.

Sir William Osler has sent a letter to "The Times" urging compulsory typhoid vaccination in the British army. He says that in war the microbe kills more than the bullet, and adds that the experience of the American army shows the remarkable value of typhoid vaccination.

BELGIAN ENVOYS SAIL TO PROTEST TO WILSON

Commission Bears Documents Alleviating German Atrocities—Probably Will Not Be Received—Socialists Work Secretly to Horrify German People.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 29.—A Renter dispatch from Ostend says that the commission of ministers charged with delivering to President Wilson a document from the Belgian government relating to alleged German violations of the international law conventions, and asking the United States to take some action, left for America to-day.

The commission is composed of Messrs. Vandervelde, Godelle, Delcambre and Besadeleur. Emile Vandervelde is the Socialist leader in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

[The Amsterdam correspondent of "The Standard" says:]

"Definite information reaches me that the leaders of the Belgian Socialist Party forwarded through mutual friends on neutral territory a communication to German Socialist leaders containing copies of sworn statements regarding German atrocities at Louvain and other Belgian towns. It is felt in Belgium that, if the masses of the German people, among whom the Socialists are numerically so strong, find out about the barbarities perpetrated by the order of the German government, their opposition to the war will become still more serious than at present."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Aug. 29.—Administration officials, determined to observe the strictest neutrality, are annoyed over the charges and counter-charges made to the Department of State regarding alleged atrocities in the European war, and probably will take no action one way or the other because of fear of offending some power.

"We simply received them," said Secretary Bryan to-day with reference to protests filed by Belgium and France against the alleged violation of international rules of war by Germany. The German Embassy has made emphatic denials of the charges, so that Mr. Bryan is reluctant even to mention the protests.

Those well informed of the President's view assert that, in all probability, he will decline to receive the special commission said to have started to Washington to lay before him the complaints of the alleged German atrocities. Nothing official on the subject has been announced, but it is believed that the President would regard the reception of the commission as a breach of the neutrality policy proclaimed by the United States.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the German Embassy in Berlin:

"The leaders of the German army protest against the news which was spread by the enemy about the cruelty of German warfare. German troops have had to take severe measures sometimes when provoked by the population's treacherous attacks on them and bestial atrocities to the wounded."

"The responsibility for this recourse of warfare falls entirely upon the civil authorities of the occupied territory, who give arms to the civil population and stir them up to take part in the war, wherever the population is not hostile."

"German troops never did harm to people or private property. The German soldier is no incendiary nor pillager. He fights only against the army of the enemy. The reports published in foreign papers about German troops warring against the civilians are mean lies, showing the lack of morality of the authors."

Says Germans Use Red Cross Flag to Protect Batteries

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 29.—A lieutenant of Algerian riflemen among the wounded who have arrived in Paris, just promoted to a captaincy for gallant conduct, states that during the four days of fighting around Charleroi the Turens and Zouaves engaged in terrible hand-to-hand combats with the Prussian guards.

"The enemy hoisted into a church steeple a battery of machine guns," he said, "and then hung from the church a Red Cross ambulance flag. When our infantrymen approached the church, which they respected on account of the Red Cross flag, the Prussian guardsmen commenced turning the handles of the machine guns, the murderous fire of which wiped out two of our companies in about forty seconds. That's the way the flower of the Prussian army wages war."

Horrors of Louvain Told by Fugitive from Ruined Town

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—The correspondent at Rosendaal of the "Herveldblad" has interviewed a fugitive from Louvain, who gave his experience in that city.

"Monday evening," the man said, "gun firing suddenly resumed through the streets. I did not know the meaning of it, but some declared that the German troops had fired upon each other. The Germans, however, insisted that the shots had been fired by the inhabitants and that several soldiers had been killed."

"The fact is that throughout the night heavy field guns bombarded the town, destroying many houses. We sought shelter in a cellar and at daylight prepared for flight. We hastily packed our valuables and hurried to the railway station. There the refugees were parted, the men being placed on one side and women and children on the other side of the station square."

"Near the statue of General van de Weyer, which stands in front of the station, we could see the bodies of six burghers who had been shot."

"The town was now one flaming mass. At last, escorted by German soldiers, we walked to Camphout, where we witnessed the shooting of seven priests in a group."

"Our party of seventy-three were handcuffed like criminals and locked in a church, with only the cold floor to lie upon. Additional prisoners arrived at intervals. Outside the cries and lamentations of women and children arose. Within the church an imprisoned priest gave absolution."

"When we left the building Camphout was burning fiercely. We were told that we would be set free but must return to Louvain. Returning to that city, I was once more taken prisoner and driven in front of other prisoners across the country without rest or food and used with other prisoners as a cover for the troops."

"When we arrived within a short distance of the Belgian outposts I received permission to go my own way. I arrived at Malines, proceeding on a military train to Antwerp. I am unaware of what has become of my wife and children. All my valuables were taken from me. I was told, though I did not see it myself, that the Burgomaster and a number of prominent men of Louvain were shot. The city has been completely cut off from all communication with the outside."

London, Aug. 29.—According to a Renter dispatch from Ostend, Monsignor Contreras, vice-rector of the University in Louvain, was one of the residents shot by the Germans there. All the able-bodied men of Louvain have been sent by train to Germany to aid in harvesting the crops.

French Rifle Proves Better Than German for Long Ranges

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 29.—The result of the fighting along the Sambre and the Meuse proved not only that the French field artillery is vastly more effective than the German, but also that the French Lebel rifle, with its recently adopted copper-jacketed bullet, is a much better arm than the German Mauser, model of 1898, with its famous pointed bullet of lead and nickelled steel. The German bullet weighs only 10 grammes, as against 12.8 grammes of the French bullet. Hence the latter has a greater initial velocity. The experience of the last twenty days of fighting proves that for distances of less than 800 metres there is practically no difference between the French and German rifles, but for over 800 metres the French Lebel, with its D bullet, is greatly superior. This superiority is all the more marked because nearly the whole of the German Landwehr, or territorial troops, is armed with the old 1888 model Mauser.

GRAVITY OF WAR AWAKENS CANADA

All Classes Rushing to Aid of the Parent Country.

TRADE PARALYZED ALL OVER DOMINION

First Native Troops from North America Sail from Montreal to Secret Port.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Quebec, Aug. 29.—Canada at last fully realizes the extreme gravity of the war, both from an imperial and a domestic standpoint. A steady flow of volunteers and British army reservists are daily pouring into Quebec and drafts are almost daily leaving for England.

South African veterans, smooth-faced boys, stalwarts from the Western plains and the camps and mines of British Columbia and the less robust but equally game loyalists from the Eastern cities, all are eagerly swarming to the colors and asking only one favor—to be rushed home as soon as possible.

Men who held commissions in the Dominion forces and who can obtain no commission with the expeditionary forces, are cheerfully resigning their commissions that they may re-enlist as privates.

All ranks and grades are equally enthusiastic, but, with all the prevailing military enthusiasm, the gravity of the situation is fully appreciated and men go about their business with sober, anxious faces.

Business is dull all over the Dominion and trade, especially in the Eastern cities, is practically paralyzed. That things will steadily grow worse is the firm opinion of the man in the street, and the belief that the war will be a long and deadly one is shared by all. Canada is determined to fight to the last for her parent country and is confident of ultimate victory.

A pleasing feature of the mobilization is the readiness of the French-Canadians in volunteering a readiness that was not quite so marked at the time of the South African War.

An officer who arrived here to-day says that 2,000 strong contingent from Edmonton said there was no danger of loss of crops through lack of harvesters, as the labor deficiency would be filled by the volunteer army, and would otherwise be without work, on account of the acute trade depression.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—The Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, first native troops from North America to leave for the European war, sailed 1,000 strong aboard the White Star liner *Megantic* amid gas scenes to-day for a secret destination.

Gaily decked with flags and bunting, the *Megantic* pulled out from her slip to the shrieks of whistles from the harbor craft and roars of cheering from the crowds on the docks. The departing soldiers lined the rail and sang patriotic airs, whose refrains were echoed back by the throng ashore.

Almost every vessel in the harbor was swathed with bunting and half the city came to the waterfront to bid the troops goodbye.

The Board of Control voted to-day \$150,000 to the Canadian patriotic fund.

Valentign, Que., Aug. 29.—Nearly 30,000 men will be under canvas here by Wednesday, it was said to-day, and no more troops will be brought in until a second contingent is mobilized.

Two batteries from Ottawa, the first of Canada's artillery to appear at the mobilization camp, arrived to-day.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 29.—It is officially announced that the following telegram has been received from Prime Minister Borden of Canada:

"Please accept and convey to Admiral Beatty, officers and men, our warmest congratulations on the enterprise and successful outcome of yesterday's raid, which sustains and exemplifies the highest traditions of the British navy."

KING ALBERT TAKES PLACE UNDER FIRE

London, Aug. 29.—According to the Associated Press correspondent of "The Daily News," King Albert constantly mingles with his troops and was in the trenches in the fighting around Malines. He was always at the point of the greatest danger, assisting and encouraging the men.

He went among them freely, attired simply as a soldier, and his sympathetic conduct had a remarkable effect on the Belgian troops.

A Central News dispatch from Antwerp says that during the latest fighting there the King was under shrapnel fire for two hours.

KING GEORGE'S SON QUILTS FLEET SICK

Aberdeen, Scotland, Aug. 29.—The hospital ship *Routin* landed forty sick from the British fleet to-day. The invalids included Prince Albert, the son of King George, who was taken to a nursing home.

It was reported several days ago that Prince Albert was suffering from an attack of appendicitis, and had been in a port in Scotland, where it was said his condition caused so much anxiety. Prince Albert was attached to the battleship *Collingwood*.

HIGH SEAS THEATRE OF WAR IN MANY PARTS OF WORLD

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Aug. 29.—Lieutenant Deane, who was taken prisoner from the British steamer *Galicia* by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and kept aboard till the sinking of the converted cruiser by the British warship *Highflyer* brought his release, says that the *Highflyer* was sighted by the former North German Lloyd liner at 1.30 o'clock on Wednesday.

All the prisoners were ordered below, but an hour later were ordered aboard the collier *Arucas*, from which her coal was being replenished. The English cruiser, they said, was going to open fire and had given the ship one hour to clear. Owing to delay in informing the prisoners they were unable to get aboard the collier till the last minute, and even when the time expired there were still some prisoners remaining.

The *Highflyer*, Lieutenant Deane says, was lying about four miles off, and when she opened fire on the German collier she was still held to her by one hauser. There was delay in cutting it, and the *Arucas* was ten minutes under fire before she got out of range.

Owing to the fact that the Kaiser was bow on to the *Highflyer*, the British ship had difficulty in finding her mark and manoeuvred to get broadside on. The cannonade from both ships lasted forty minutes. All the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's shots appeared to fall short. She was seen to be hit three times and caught fire. When she was silenced the *Highflyer* ceased firing.

The Kaiser was still on fire when the *Arucas* got out of sight, with the *Highflyer* still standing off. The Kaiser kept aboard only the officers, gun crews and a few engineers. The remainder of the crew was told to get aboard the collier the best they could, and a general struggle to get off the doomed ship ensued.

The captain of the Kaiser is reported to have given his sword, documents and a letter for his wife to his secretary, who came off on the *Arucas*, and when so doing had stated that it was his intention to blow up his ship before surrendering.

Lieutenant Deane and the other prisoners were kept under guard all the time they were aboard the Kaiser. They say they were fairly well treated, but not allowed to see anything and had to retire at 8 o'clock at night.

The *Arucas* took advantage of an opportunity to make her escape before the result of the engagement was settled, and made her way to Las Palmas. All the prisoners who were aboard the *Arucas* are still held on the collier, and the German Consul is endeavoring to arrange to have them brought ashore.

The prisoners brought by her include members of the crews of three British vessels, the *Kaipara* and the *Nyanga*, steamers of 4741 and 1,467 tons, respectively, and a fishing boat which was transferred off Rio de Oro from the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had sunk these vessels before she was attacked by the *Highflyer*.

According to the captain of the fishing boat, which was taken by the Kaiser Wilhelm, his vessel was captured off Iceland three weeks ago. The *Kaipara* was captured and sunk in latitude 25-10 north, longitude 17-18 west, on August 16.

MINE SWEEPERS DESTROYED BY MINES

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 29.—It is officially announced that the mine sweeping trawlers 61 and 108 have been sunk by mines, six men losing their lives, and six sailors, a petty officer and the skipper of one of the trawlers being injured.

NAVAL PRISONERS IN ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—Six officers and fifty-six sailors of the German light cruiser *Magdeburg*, who survived the destruction of the ship by the Russian fleet, arrived here to-day. The German officers traversed the city in automobiles, guarded by Russian sailors with fixed bayonets. The bluejackets were marched through the city. There was no hostile demonstration.

SUBMARINE MINE KILLS FIFTY-FOUR

London, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to Lloyds from Nikolayev says that the small passenger steamer *Express*, from Odessa to Nikolayev, struck a mine on August 11 and was destroyed. Fifty-four persons perished, but the bulk of the passengers and crew were picked up by other steamers.

AMERICAN STEAMER'S SEIZURE PROTESTED

Shanghai, China, Aug. 29.—William Katz, owner of the American steamer *Hanamet*, which was seized as a prize of war by a British torpedo boat destroyer, has appealed to the American Consul, W. R. Peck, for indemnification. The steamer was bound from this port for Tsing-tau to remove non-combatants and, the owner declares, carried no contraband.

Katz explains that she was manned by Germans for the reason that the channel at Tsing-tau was mined, and the former British crew was not permitted to sail her. A precautionary inspection made by the British authorities at Shanghai before the *Hanamet* sailed resulted in her captain receiving a certificate stating that she carried no cargo.

NO BRITISH MINES IN NORTH SEA

London, Aug. 30.—The official bureau repeats its statement that Great Britain has not laid any mines in the North Sea, and adds: "England, therefore, cannot be charged with any injury up to the present caused by mine laying."

FOES MAKE CRUELTY NEEDFUL, SAYS BERLIN

Responsibility for "Rigors of Our Warfare" Laid on Authorities Who Distributed Arms Among Civilians in Occupied Territory.

London, Aug. 29.—The leaders of the German army protest against the news circulated abroad regarding cruelty practised in the field, says a Berlin official dispatch, which adds:

"The German troops are occasionally obliged to adopt severe measures when provoked by treacherous attacks by the civil population and atrocities committed against their wounded. Responsibility for the rigors of our warfare lies solely with the authorities of the occupied territories, who have distributed arms among the civilians and incited them to take part in the war."

"Whenever the population was not hostile toward our troops harm is not done either to property or person. The German soldier is neither an incendiary nor a pillager and fights only against a hostile army."

Official Berlin dispatches received by Marconi wireless state that the German Emperor has bestowed on the Austrian Emperor the Order Pour le Mérite and upon General Baron Conrad Hotzendorf the Iron Cross of the First and Second Class.

Germans Claim Victory at Point of British Retreat

Berlin, Aug. 29 (by wireless telegraph to The Associated Press, via Sayville, Long Island).—No news was received here to-day concerning the situation on the French frontier beyond a special dispatch to the "Tages Zeitung," declaring that the British defeat at St. Quentin was complete. The British losses were heavy and the routed British soldiers were forced to accept battle by the German cavalry, who were in masses on their line of retreat.

The location in the foregoing dispatch of St. Quentin, in the Department of Aisne, France, as the point where the British troops were forced to retreat before the German attack, places the scene of this fighting considerably further within French territory than have previous reports.

Up to the present time the British line has been described as extending from Cambrai to Le Cateau. St. Quentin is twenty miles south of Cambrai and the same distance southwest of Le Cateau. It is within eight miles of the boundary of the Department of Somme, referred to in an official communication issued by the French War Department as follows:

"The situation on our front from the Department of Somme to the Vosges remains the same to-day as yesterday."

ALLIES' RESISTANCE SURPRISE TO GERMANS

Wounded Officers in Boulogne Hospitals Pay Tribute to British Valor—Say They Expected Easy March to Paris.

By J. LUCKMAN.

[Special Correspondent New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Boulogne, Aug. 29.—The wounded brought in from the front include a number of Germans, who, of course, are receiving the same attention as the British and French victims of the recent fighting. They declare the extraordinary resistance offered by the allied armies came as a great surprise to the invaders.

After the occupation of Brussels they expected to march to Paris comparatively easily. Their information was that the bulk of the French army was distributed along the frontiers of Alsace and Lorraine, so an easy victory for the enormous German forces collected in Belgium was anticipated.

The wounded German officers admit that the British have taken the principal part in holding up the German advance. The remarkable resistance offered by the British to an overwhelmingly superior German force enabled the French to convey by railway large reinforcements from the eastern frontier to the northern frontier and thus interpose new obstacles between the invaders and Paris.

These Germans state that their losses surpass anything ever experienced in warfare. The dead they number by thousands and the wounded by tens of thousands, but they claim the spirit of the German army still is unbroken and that no sacrifices will deter them from hacking their way through to Paris.

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The styles worth while—conceived by artists such as Paquin, Premet, Doucet, Douillet, Lanvin, Linker, Cheruit, Callot, Bernard, Courtisien and others—are here for your selection.

Even such styles as were launched at the "Latest Openings" (after war was actually declared) have already made their debut in the Gidding Salons.

SUITS COATS WRAPS GOWNS
DRESSES BLOUSES FURS

The threatening of war had its influence on the famous style creators; hence "La Militaire" and "Napoleonic" styles, *L'Armure* and *Empress Josephine* bodices, *Louis XV* pockets, gold and silver trimmings, braid trimmed effects, the *Military contour* of the figure, the *Louis Philippe Collar*, and *Byzantine* effects in Evening Gowns. And to complete the mode, the Suits and Dresses take on the *Colonial Flare*, while the Skirts revert to the fullness of 1830, each with its individuality and its new note of the reigning fashion.

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Particularly notable is the diversity of choice—ranging from one extreme in the broad flat style to another in the snug chic turban with tall, erect trimmings.

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Smartly tailored *Suits*—*Dresses* for classroom wear—dainty *Dance Frocks*—youthful *Hats*—and *Blouses* to complete the many kinds of costumes for diverse occasions—all with that *chic* and *cachet* for which Gidding Apparel is noted.